

TVA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Election Form for Deferred Retirees

Once Payment Begins, All Elections Are Final (Not Revocable)

SECTION 1 - PARTICIPANT INFORMATION			
Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	Social Security Number
Date of Termination	Daytime Phone (Area Code/Number)	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married
Street Address		City/State	Zip Code

SECTION 2 - ELECTION OF WHEN TO BEGIN DEFERRED BENEFIT PAYMENTS
<p>Deferred benefit payments may not begin before attained age 55 if you are a member of the Original Benefit Structure or actual age 55 if you are a member of the Cash Balance Benefit Structure. Payments must begin before age 65.</p> <p>Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to begin payments at age 55 (attained or actual age). <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to begin payments on _____ (mm/dd/year).</p> <p>Note: Payments will begin as soon as administratively possible after the date elected above.</p>

SECTION 3 - INSTRUCTIONS
<p>If you make elections that are different from those previously scheduled, the amount of your monthly benefit will be recalculated and could result in a different amount.</p> <p>Date of Birth - Before payments begin, you must provide a copy of your birth certificate or passport as verification of your date of birth. If electing a survivor benefit, you must also provide a copy of your beneficiary's birth certificate or passport.</p> <p>Spousal Consent - If you are married and first became a TVA Retirement System (TVARS) member after January 1, 1990, your spouse must complete form RS-200A, Spousal Consent at Retirement, if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose B, C, or D in section 4, or • Choose the Maximum, Option 1, or Option 4 in section 5, or • Designate a beneficiary other than your spouse in section 6. <p>Fixed and Variable Funds - If you did not withdraw any of your Fixed and Variable Funds at termination, you have the option to withdraw or roll over your total balance any time before your deferred retirement benefit begins. Please indicate your Fixed and Variable Funds election in section 4 below. Before making your election, you should review the attached Eligible Rollover Notice. Upon distribution of your funds, your right to the deferred pension (provided by TVA's contributions to TVARS) will not be affected (except the pension shall be surrendered when all or any portion of your creditable service is used to establish benefit credits under another retirement plan for Federal Government employees financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government).</p> <p>Level Income Plan - If you are under age 62, you must complete form RS-119A, Level Income Plan Election, to either elect or decline the Level Income Plan. If you elect the Level Income Plan, you must attach a copy of your most recent Social Security earnings history.</p> <p>IMPORTANT: TVARS Rules and Regulations and Office of Personnel Management directives and guidelines specifically prohibit receiving a benefit from both TVARS and the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) at the same time based on the same period of service. If at any time you begin receiving payments from CSRS or FERS that include credit for your TVARS service, TVARS payments will cease effective on the date your CSRS or FERS payments begin and you will be obligated to repay TVARS for any overpayment that may occur.</p>

Privacy Act Statement

The authority for requesting this information is the TVA Act. The information you furnish will be used in administering the TVA Retirement System and in providing the benefits of that System to System members and retirees and their designated surviving beneficiaries. The information you provide may be shared with contractors engaged in helping the System administer its programs and with Federal, state, and local governmental agencies which have a need to know the information. It may also be used to respond to a Congressional referral. In addition, to the extent that this information indicates a possible violation of civil or criminal law, it may be shared with appropriate Federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies. While you are not required to supply the information requested, it may not be possible to process your elections or provide System benefits if you fail to do so.

SECTION 4 - FIXED AND VARIABLE FUNDS ELECTION (if applicable)**A. TOTAL MONTHLY BENEFIT (available only if you first became a TVARS member before January 1, 1996)** I elect to receive my **TOTAL** Fixed and Variable Funds as a monthly benefit.**B. TOTAL WITHDRAWAL** I elect to withdraw my **TOTAL** Fixed and Variable Funds.***C. DIRECT ROLLOVER OF ONLY TAXABLE FUNDS** I elect to roll over the **TAXABLE** portion of my Fixed and Variable Funds as specified on form RS-201.
(**Note:** All of the nontaxable portion of your funds will be paid directly to you.)**D. DIRECT ROLLOVER OF TOTAL FUNDS (BOTH TAXABLE AND NONTAXABLE)** I elect to roll over my **TOTAL** Fixed and Variable Funds as specified on form RS-201.

*In order to specify withdrawal from a particular fund, you must contact TVARS. Any taxable money **paid to you** is subject to an automatic 20% income tax withholding and may also be subject to an additional 10% early withdrawal penalty. The taxable portion of your balance is determined by (1) dividing your contributions by the sum of the present value of your pension and the total value of your Fixed and Variable Funds and then (2) subtracting this percentage from 100%.

SECTION 5 - SURVIVOR BENEFIT ELECTION FOR PENSION AND FIXED AND VARIABLE FUNDS

Check one:	<input type="checkbox"/> Maximum Nothing payable at death	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1 Remaining Fixed and Variable Funds, if any, paid at death	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 2 100% of monthly benefit continues to beneficiary	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 3 50% of monthly benefit continues to beneficiary	<input type="checkbox"/> Option 4 Contact TVARS to request form
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SECTION 6 - BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION (see NOTE in section 8 below)

Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	Relationship to Member	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)
Street Address			Beneficiary's Social Security Number	
City/State		Zip Code	Daytime Phone (Area Code/Number)	

SECTION 7 - TRANSFER OF AFTER-TAX FUNDS IN THE 401(k) PLAN TO TVARS FOR A MONTHLY BENEFIT (available only if you first became a TVARS member before January 1, 1996)**You can only elect this transfer at the time deferred benefits begin.**

Complete this section if you want to transfer all or a percentage of your after-tax 401(k) Plan balance to TVARS to receive a monthly benefit. Please indicate below the portion of your after-tax funds that you wish to transfer to TVARS. In addition, please designate the allocation of those funds between the Fixed and Variable Funds.

I elect to transfer _____ % or \$ _____ of my after-tax 401(k) balance to TVARS to receive a monthly benefit. Please distribute the funds as designated below:

_____ % to the Fixed Fund and/or _____ % to the Variable Fund.

Important: Please indicate if you plan to request a distribution of part of your after-tax source account(s) from the 401(k) Plan prior to transferring funds to TVARS: Yes No

This transaction will be processed as soon as administratively possible. To minimize the effect of market fluctuations on your mutual fund balances and this transaction, you may want to transfer your mutual fund balances before retirement to a more stable fund.

SECTION 8 - SIGNATURE

I have read this form and its attachments, and I understand the elections I have made. I certify that my date of birth and the date of birth of my beneficiary are correct as stated, and I agree that if any dates are misstated, the amounts payable by TVARS shall be adjusted to the amounts which would have been payable had no error been made. **I understand that, once payments begin, the elections I have made are final (not revocable) and will determine my rights to benefits under the TVARS Rules and Regulations.**

NOTE: If you designate a beneficiary to receive a lifetime monthly benefit after your death, you cannot change that beneficiary once you begin receiving payments, even in the event of death or divorce.

Signature

Date

Attachments: Level Income Plan Election Form, Spousal Consent at Retirement, Eligible Rollover Notice

TVA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

**Level Income Plan Election Form
(Retiree under Age 62)**

Election Is Final (Not Revocable)

SECTION 1 - PARTICIPANT INFORMATION			
Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	Social Security Number
Date of Termination	Daytime Phone (Area Code/Number)	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Street Address		City/State	Zip Code

SECTION 2 – DESCRIPTION OF LEVEL INCOME PLAN
<p>The Level Income Plan (LIP) is an optional plan intended to provide retirees with approximately the same amount of monthly retirement income before and after Social Security benefits are payable, assuming the retiree begins receiving Social Security benefits at age 62. To be eligible for the optional LIP at retirement, a member must be eligible for a future Social Security benefit and be younger than age 62.</p> <p>Regardless of the member's benefit structure, members may choose the optional LIP at retirement to temporarily increase their TVA pension benefit until age 62 when they are first eligible to begin receiving Social Security benefits. Then, at age 62, the TVA pension benefit is permanently reduced for life. The reduction begins the month after the retiree turns age 62, regardless of whether the retiree chooses to begin receiving Social Security benefits at that time. <i>(Exception: If the retiree's birthday is on the 1st or 2nd of the month, the reduction begins the month the retiree turns age 62, not the following month.)</i> The exact date Social Security benefits begin is based on a schedule set by the Social Security Administration which may differ by several weeks from the date the TVA LIP reduction begins.</p> <p>The LIP increase and reduction amounts are set at retirement based on an estimate of the member's age 62 Social Security benefit and actual age at retirement. The estimate is based on the assumption that the member does not work after retirement and does not make additional contributions to Social Security. If the member does work and receives a higher Social Security benefit at age 62 as a result, the higher Social Security benefit does not affect the amount of the reduction in the TVA pension benefit when the retiree turns age 62.</p> <p>Note: Any cost-of-living adjustments and survivor benefits are calculated using the retiree's base pension amount, without any LIP increase or reduction.</p>

SECTION 3 – LEVEL INCOME PLAN ELECTION
<p><input type="checkbox"/> I do elect the Level Income Plan.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I do not elect the Level Income Plan.</p>

SECTION 4 – SIGNATURE
<p>I hereby acknowledge that I have read the above description of the Level Income Plan. If I elected the Level Income Plan in section 3 above, I understand that my pension will be temporarily increased until age 62, at which time it will be permanently reduced for life. I understand that the reduction will take place as specified in section 2 above, regardless of when I am eligible for or choose to begin receiving Social Security benefits.</p> <p>I further understand that this election is final (not revocable).</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> Signature Date </p>

Privacy Act Statement

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TVA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Spousal Consent at Retirement

All Elections Are Final (Not Revocable)

SECTION 1 - PARTICIPANT INFORMATION			
Name (Last)	(First)	(Middle)	Social Security Number
Date of Termination	Daytime Phone (Area Code/Number)	Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	
Street Address	City/State		Zip Code

SECTION 2 - TO BE COMPLETED BY PARTICIPANT
<p>As a married participant who first became a member of the TVA Retirement System after January 1, 1990, I understand that I must have the consent of my spouse in order to make the following elections.</p> <p>I have chosen to receive my retirement benefit as designated below. I understand that my election cannot be processed unless my current spouse waives his or her rights to this allowance by signing in Section 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to name a person other than my spouse as my primary beneficiary. <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to withdraw or roll over my Fixed and Variable Funds. <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to receive a survivor benefit other than Option 2 or 3. <input type="checkbox"/> I elect to receive a lump-sum payment of my TVA-funded benefits and waive (for myself, my heirs and assigns, and my beneficiary or beneficiaries) all rights, titles, and interests in and to any and all funds in the TVA Retirement System. <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> Signature of Participant Date </p>

SECTION 3 - TO BE COMPLETED BY CURRENT SPOUSE OF PARTICIPANT
<p>For additional information concerning the election(s) made above, please contact the TVA Retirement System.</p> <p>I hereby acknowledge that I have read section 2 completed by my spouse and that I am aware of my spouse's election(s). I hereby consent to my spouse's election(s) and acknowledge that my spouse's election(s) is not valid unless I consent to it by signing this form. I understand that my consent is final (not revocable).</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> Signature of Spouse Date </p> <p>To be completed by a notary public:</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> State County </p> <p>I certify that the person named above presented identification (or was known) to me, gave consent, signed or marked this form, and acknowledged that the consent was freely given in my presence on this the ____ day of _____, _____.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> </p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> Expiration Date Of Commission Seal Notary Public Signature </p>

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ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER NOTICE

(For Payments Not From a Designated Roth Account)

YOUR ROLLOVER OPTIONS

You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving from the TVA Retirement System and/or the TVA Savings and Deferral Retirement Plan [401(k) Plan] (the “Plan”) is eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to do such a rollover.

This notice describes the rollover rules that apply to payments from the Plan that are not from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans). If you also receive a payment from a designated Roth account in the Plan, you will be provided a different notice for that payment, and the Plan administrator or the payor will tell you the amount that is being paid from each account.

Rules that apply to most payments from a plan are described in the “General Information About Rollovers” section. Special rules that only apply in certain circumstances are described in the “Special Rules and Options” section.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not roll it over. If you are under age 59½ and do not do a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

Where may I roll over the payment?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld. If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

How much may I roll over?

If you wish to do a rollover, you may roll over all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from the Plan is eligible for rollover, except:

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Required minimum distributions after age 70½ (or after death)
- Hardship distributions
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends)

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any payment from the Plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from the Plan:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary)
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO)
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days

If I do a rollover to an IRA, will the 10% additional income tax apply to early distributions from the IRA?

If you receive a payment from an IRA when you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the IRA, unless an exception applies. In general, the exceptions to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions from an IRA are the same as the exceptions listed above for early distributions from a plan. However, there are a few differences for payments from an IRA, including:

- There is no exception for payments after separation from service that are made after age 55.
- The exception for qualified domestic relations orders (QDROs) does not apply (although a special rule applies under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- The exception for payments made at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over a specified period applies without regard to whether you have had a separation from service.
- There are additional exceptions for (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (3) payments after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status).

Will I owe State income taxes?

This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONS

If your payment includes after-tax contributions

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is generally included in the payment. If you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and a portion is paid to you, each of the payments will include an allocable portion of the after-tax contributions. If you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. To apply for a waiver, you must file a private letter ruling request with the IRS. Private letter ruling requests require the payment of a nonrefundable user fee. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

If you have an outstanding loan that is being offset

If you have an outstanding loan from the Plan, your Plan benefit may be offset by the amount of the loan, typically when your employment ends. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) unless you do a 60-day rollover in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan.

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump sum distribution that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment might apply to you. For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

If you roll over your payment to a Roth IRA

You can roll over a payment from the Plan made before January 1, 2010 to a Roth IRA only if your modified adjusted gross income is not more than \$100,000 for the year the payment is made to you and, if married, you file a joint return. These limitations do not apply to payments made to you from the Plan after 2009. If you wish to roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, but you are not eligible to do a rollover to a Roth IRA until after 2009, you can do a rollover to a traditional IRA and then, after 2009, elect to convert the traditional IRA into a Roth IRA.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1 of the year of the rollover). For payments from the Plan during 2010 that are rolled over to a Roth IRA, the taxable amount can be spread over a 2-year period starting in 2011.

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1 of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

You cannot roll over a payment from the Plan to a designated Roth account in an employer plan.

If you are not a plan participant

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions does not apply, and the special rule described under the section "If you were born on or before January 1, 1936" applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to an IRA, you may treat the IRA as your own or as an inherited IRA.

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from your IRA do not have to start until after you are age 70½.

If you treat the IRA as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 70½.

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited IRA. Payments from the inherited IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions.

If you are a nonresident alien

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

Other special rules

If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).

If your payments for the year are less than \$200 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.

You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or payor, or a professional tax advisor, before taking a payment from the Plan. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590, Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.